NUMBER 137,

CREAT BRITAIN'S BIG GUNS.

A Controversy Regarding England's Naval Armament.

IMMENSE COST OF AMMUNITION.

Vast Expense Involved in Their Construction and Operation-A Con-

trast With Those of Thirty Years Ago.

England's Naval White Elephant. (Copuright 1989 by James Gordon Re LONDON, Nov. 2 - | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. !- A controversy of no slight importance has arisen, and is likely to last, over the big guns of the British navy. I have noticed that the Herald contains from time to time information on subjects connected with the royal navy which does not arpear elsewhere, and which is obviously derived from special and authentic sources. But the public do not yet quite understand what is going on and too many persons have an interest in keeping the truth concealed from them to permit of this deficiency being speedily rectified. The facts, however, must come out by degrees. Lord Armstrong, in presiding over a meeting of his company on Friday, defended the damage to the 110ton gun on the Victoria and complained that it had been subjected to tests of undue severity. We ought not to put great pressure npon a gun, apparently, until we get into action, and then if it bursts, the fault can easily be laid on the men who have been blown to pieces. There is scarcely a practicable man in the service who puts absolute trust in a 110-ton gun, but Lord Armstrong is quite right in saying that he has nothing to do with that. The guns are ordered of his firm, and his business is to make them. Whether they are fit for service or not is an affair to be a ttled at the admiralty. Observe these words of Lord Armstrong's, for they have greater significance than appears upon the surface "Whether monster guns be fairly debatable question. A monster gun is incidentally a monster ironclad, and I have never advocated either one or the other." That both are a mistake is beginning to be

a mistake or not is a very the opinion of some of the greatest naval officers in England, and perhaps Lord Armsstrong shares that opinion. We can build a monster ironelad, but no one can be sure how it will act in battle. We can not build a monster gun without immense delay, and when we have got it we are half afraid of firing it off. The maker himself tells us that we ought not to put too large a charge of powder in it. What, then, are we to do with it! Is it made to be looked at! Now let me tell you a little more about costly playthings. Last year two 16.25-inch guns were turned out from the Armstrong works and supplied to the navy. They cost £38,285 without carriages. Five 13.5-inch were supplied from the royal gun factory costing £10,883 each. A 12-inch gun costs £6,800 each, and two were supplied. Some of these guns were put in hand the previous year, but all that could be turned out for actual use were these nine. It is quite impossible to get these guns made fast enough get the ships it is by no means certain that they would be of any utility for the defense of the country, at least for a considerable time after they are afloat. Some of our finest ships to-day are without their full armament. Those that have guns have no ammunition, and those which have ammunition have no guns. Even at best it must take several years to put all this right. If, then. England holds fast to the system of building monster ironclads and ordnance she must make up her mind to spend prodigious sums of money and to keep on spending them, for a big gun is like a big house-there is no end to its cost. For instance, in the old days a 68-pounder smooth bore about 7s 1d for but for powder alone a 110-ton gun costs £58 18s 8d every time it is fired. The shot costs about £140 in addition. Is not this a pretty bill to present to the nation every time one of these guns is fired? I beg you to understand that there is no doubt about the facts I have just put forward. I take them upon the authority of a most undeniable witness-General Alderson, director of artillery-who must be supposed to know

a committee of the house of commons, Stanhope, secretary of war, asked him this ques-"Will you tell the committee what the cost of firing a shot from one of these big guns

more about the subject than any other man

brother-in-law of the prime minister, and he

has held his office since the early part of

1885. When he was giving evidence before

in the country. General Alderson is

would be at the present time?" General Alderson answered: "It is diffi cult, perhaps, to tell exactly, but it would cost rather over £200 in round figures." The war office itself gives the amount at

£240 a shot. Your readers will now be able to appreciate a little more completely the remark made by

Lord Armstrong on Friday last. There have been fired from one of the 110-

ton guns on board the Victoria no less than ten and one-fourth tons of gunpowder and pearly twenty tons of projectiles." A more trial, therefore, of these guns costs more than the total expense of making an eight-inch gun. Throughout we will sup-

pose that twenty rounds are fired from it, and that then it bursts or shows signs of doing so if it is called on for further work, The powder and projectile would by that time have cost £4,800 and the gun itself £25,000-altogether £29,800. In the case imagined, but not imaginary, for one of the guns on board the Victoria, the answer to it precisely this: The amount of money would be utterly thrown away, even under the best of circumstances. Does it not seem mere madness to expend these vast sums on guns which never have yet been properly tested and concerning which the artillery entertain the greatest misgivings? These are questions which will be discussed more and more as time goes on. The general public do not know and cannot be expected to know whether the admiralty and war office authorities are on the wrong track or not, but the suspicion is growing strong that they are not themselves prepared to say that they are not. Do they believe in the big gun business? From all that I can hear I should say that they do not. A mere fad has been carried to a length which would be ludicrous were it not costly to the nation. Thirty years ago the total cost of the armament of a first-class ship of of the Duke of Weilington was £17,000. She carried 131 guns. The Banbow of the present day carries twelve guns and her complete armament costs £207,850. Granting that the models of thirty years ago are out of date, I is it quite certain that we have done wisely in parting so widely from them! Upon this point there

is the gravest room for doubt, and all the anodynes administered by Lord Armstrong will not be sufficient to allay it.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. BARNUM REFUSED.

Denied the Privilege of Parading on

Lord Mayor's Day. [Copporight 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Nov. 2.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. !- Police Commissioner Monrey bas denied Barnum permission to make his customary parade, although the latter has been to enormous expense in preparing for the event. Harnum wants to hold the parade on the night of the lord mayor's date and the London police do not care to have two such shows in the same

twenty-four hours. A number of Barnum's English friends have determined to celebrate his arrival in England by a dinner at the Hotel Victoria, next Friday. Among the names on the committee are the earl of Aberdeen, Sir John Astley, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Randolph Churchill, Viscount Combermere, Hon. Conrad Dillon, the earl of Effingham, Captain F. C. Howard, the earl of Kenmore, the earl of Lathom, Colonel J. T. North, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Alfred De Rothschild, Leopold De Rothschild and George Augusta Sala.

VIGNAUX AND CARTER.

The Frenchman Willing to Play on Certain Conditions. [Copyright 1899 by James Gordon Bennett, 1

Paris, Nov. 2 .- New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE.]-The Herald correscondent saw Maurice Vignaux yesterday in in reference to Eugene Carter's recent challenge to play him a match at cushion caroms. Said Vignaux:

"I accept Carter's challenge, as published in the Herald, in all respects but one. He wishes to make a match of 1,200 points, last ing three nights. My health is still so feeble after my recent iliness that I do not feel able to play more than 600 points, to last four days, 150 a day. I am willing to make such a match for either 2,500 francs, as Carter proposes, or double that sum. I will play in any suitable hall one month from date. Any further details can be easily arranged, as I consider myself a stronger player than Carter. Shortening the game is to his advantage rather than mine."

STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA. Captain Wissman Gives News of the

Explorers. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] ZANZIBAR, Nov. 2 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- I had a long talk with Captain Wissman to-night. He said he reached Mowapwa October 13, and on the same day met messengers from Emin once to Zanzibar and then sent back a letter to Emin Pasha. He then determined to come down himself to Zanzibar, and yestermiddle of November and Bagamoys by the Stanley is bringing his Maxim gun down with him. The messengers recognized a similar one in Captain Wissman's camo and said so. The Stanley and Emin Pasha expedition have been having numerous fights in the Uzakuma country.

Will Reach Zanzibar in January.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Nov. 2 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-Henry Nelson, solicitor of Leeds, received a telegram from his son, Captain Nelson, who was one of Stanley's chief officers, stating that he expects to arrive at Zanzibar in January. Captain Nelson, who belongs to the British army, joined Stanley on the formation of his expedition.

Honored By President Carnot.

(Covertaht 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.) Panis, Nov. 2 .- | New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE. |-Leroy W. Fairchild. of New York, has received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from President Carnot as an additional recognition of the excellence of his exhibit of gold pens at the exhibition.

THE PAN-AMERICANS.

The Hon. Watterson Addresses the Delegates in Spanish. Louisville, Nov. 2 .- After breakfast the All-American excursionists were welcomed at the board of trade by the Hon, Watterson,

who fifty years ago was United States minister to the Argentine confederation. He made the address in Spanish, and for the first time the delegates listened to words of greeting in their own tongue. A couple of the delegates answered and the visitors were then shown the tobacco works and Kentucky horses and were later welcomed by Governor Buckner and ladies at a public reception at their notel. Late to-night the party left for Mammoth Cave, where they will spend Sun-

Hope For the Youngers. ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Under the law estab; lishing the St. Cloud reformatory, and providing for the transfer of the convicts from the state penitentiary, it is possible that Cole and Jim Younger, the Missouri outlaws, may be paroled in 1893. Life prisoners can not be transferred to the reformatory until they have served a sentence equivalent to twenty-one years, and they can not even then be paroled by the board of managers without the approval of the governor. It is figured out that with the thirteen years the Youngers have already been imprisoned, counting in the customary allowance for good behavior, they will have served an equivalent of twenty-one years by May 27, 1893. The scheme is to have them removed to the reformatory and secure their release

on parole. The Rock Island Warned. Chicago, Nov. 2 .- The grand jury to-day returned seventeen indictments. Seven of them had reference to the Rock Island railroad accident which occurred some time ago. These are all against Seth Twombly, the engineer of the freight train which crashed into the passenger car, and Charles Buford, the conductor. La Cloche, the fireman, escaned indictment. The company was cautioned to be more careful about leaving passenger cars on the track at the point where the accident occurred.

Fatally Injured By the Cars. St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Mrs. Mary Knapp, while crossing the tracks of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad this afternoon, on South Sixth street, was run over by a switch engine and her right leg cut off. She cannot recover.

A BOY'S THIRST FOR BLOOD,

Youthful Depravity as Developed at a Trial in Paris.

COOL AND COLLECTED IN COURT.

Emile Zola Acts in the Capacity of a Juror in the Case-A Day With the Matadors-Other Parisian News!

At the French Capital. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Beanut.] Paris, Nov. 2.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE REE. |-The weather has become colder. Cloaks and even furs are now in vogue. The Lutetia is now filling up for the winter, and Friday Le Jour des Morte was celebrated by at least two hundred thousand Parisians of every strata of society, going out to Pere la Chaise clad in ashen gray or black and depositing wreaths on the tombs of some loved one

Statistics published by the minister of the interior show that crimes of violence, murders and attacks in the public streets are increasing with startling rapidity, although thefts, robbery and rapes show a heavy

falling off. Youthful criminals are becoming more and more frequent, and the case of young George Kaps, wherein Emile Zola was a juryman, attracted the attention of Paris for twenty-four hours. When George Kaps was but thirteen he made his debut in the criminal arena, taking the highest honors with a sensational murder that would have done credit to the most experienced hand. One morning in December, 1884, an aged compositor, Vincard, was found lying dead on the floor of his garret. He had first been strangled and then his head split open with a hatchet. Suspicion pointed to young Kaps and a companion of his own age, who were arrested, but as nothing definite could be proven against them they were set at liberty. It is now known that Kaps and his comrade committed this crime for the purpose of robbing their victim, and that 5 francs was all they got by it. Kaps speedily blossomed out into the most renowned squire of dames in his quarter. Leontine Drien

was the name of his brightest and most particular star, and to her George one day admitted that it was he who killed Vincard. Shortly afterwards he regretted having taken her into his confidence, and threatened to show her no mercy did she make any sign of handing over the secret to the police. Finally, acting on the principle that "dead people tell no tales," he determined to bury his secret in the grave. On March 19 last Pasha and Stanley. He sent news on at Kaps shot Leontine through the head with a revolver as she was sleeping. The young murderer gave himself up to the police, alleging that the motive of his crime was day he arrived with the entire mail from the | jealousy. On cross-examination, however, interior of Africa, from English and French | he was fain to admit the reason for the murmissions, and for Smith, Mackenzie der, as owning that he committed the sec-& Co. Captain Wissman's opinion is that ond crime to save himself from the conse-Stanley will reach Mpwapwa about the quences of the first. Even after his imprisonment the lad's lust for blood showed itself middle of December. Captain Wissman has in an attempt to murder people under the sent to Mpwapwa by caravan a large supply | very eyes of the judge who was going of comforts for the intrepid explorers, and into his case. Mile. de Emma Huaid, a has left an officer there to bring the party witness against the prisoner, was attacked down. Captain Wissman's opinion is that by him with a bed screw as she was giving to fit out new ironclads, so that even if we Stanley and Emin Pasha will assuredly come her evidence and severely wounded ere help seized a brass candlestick from the mantelpiece and hurled it at the municipal guard who was in a chair back of him and against whom he had a long standing grudge. Guillotte himself, the judge of instruction, was

frequently threatened by his young prisoner if he ever had the good chance to meet the magistrate man to man. Such is the career in moving. The remainder of her testimony of this precocious youth who yesterday occuwas mainly corroborative of that given bepied his place in the dock as composedly and fore by her family. When asked by the in fact as proudly as if it were the chariot of an old Roman commander returning triumphant from a brilliant campaign. His responses were short and incisive. He was evidently posing for the

audience. "You have been an idle vagabond all your ife" said the judge. "Correct."

"At thirteen your father had you sent to the house of correction." "Exactly."

"You have been condemned four times and orbidden the department of the Seine."

"Perfectly." "You quarreled frequently with Leontine

Drien. Why?" "The reason is too delicate to be mentioned n nublic."

As he confessed himself guilty of the two murders with which he was charged, and as the evidence against him was conclusive, the jury speedily returned with a unanimous

erdict of guilty. When the sentence of death had been pro nounced Kaps bowed to the judge affection ately and said, "Thank you," and left the dock en route for Loroquette.

Emile Zola makes a fair juryman. He listened attentively to the counsel and jotted down points every few minutes in his voluminous notebook. He watched the young prisoner most scrutinizingly.

Who knows but that perhaps Kaps will crop up in one of Zola's novels for a fauteulle in the academy left vacant by the death of Emile Augier. There are many candidates, and Retheulet, who obtained a good number of votes at the last election, will try again, and the names of Emile Zola Francosque, Sarcey, Eugene Mannueil, Emile Bergeratt and Henry Becque are also mentioned as those of candidates among whom the academy's choice will be made. Henry d'Bornieer, author of "Mahomet," stands a good chance of succeeding the late immortal in the event of the production of his play being a success. The election will not, however, take place for six months to

The vast arena of the Rue Pergoulese continues to be the favorite afteruoon rendezvous of all Paris cavaliers in the place. Aldred Tinoco and Luis Do Rego score a great success as they wheel and pirouet with graceful audacity and perfect horsemanship in front of a bull and stick their parti-colored javelins in the animal's neck. Rafael Guerrita. a dashing Matador of twenty-seven, is a great favorite and is enthusiastically applauded, especially by the women, as he calmly kneels before the buil and tosses handfuls of sand into his ears! Another favorite trick of Guerrita is to stand within a yard of the infuriated animal and contemptuously tickle his nose with the point of his foot. Very graceful and very plucky is Guerrita, and it is hoped that his experience with the protected horns of bulls in the grand plaza of the Rue Peregoulese will not him to with the older, and more persistent bulls of the Spanish arena. The Course de Taureaux, take it all in all, is one of the best sights to be seen in Paris. There is something fascinating about this graceful sport that especially appears to the beau sexe, who always put in a strong appearance at every performance. The American

and English communities turn out in strong force to admire the agile favorites of the arena, and will greatly miss the excitement

when cold weather puts an end to it. Grand Duke Valdimir, of Russia, ascended the Eiffel tower to-day. He was accompanied by the duke of Louchtenburg, Prince Bolosselsky, Dr. Albert Robin, of the French academy of medicine, Prince B, Kotchnebey and M. Hitrofa. M. Eiffel accompanied the distinguished party during their visit and was introduced to the grand duke on the platform. The visitors wrote their names in the distinguished visitors' book which Eiffel keeps in his little apart ment at the top of the tower, and they partook of the lunch offered, Viadimir toasting his host in a glass of champagne. The ascent was rendered more remarkable than any that has previously been made from the fact that a number of the visitors and Eiffel also went higher than the tower itself. It appears that a workman had carried an iron ladder to the top of the tower, and that Eiffel, noticing this, the ladder was placed against the flagstaff so as to allow the visitors to attain to a height of at least 302 metres -that is, two metres higher than the tenth wonder of the world.

MORE CARLSON TESTIMONY. The Son of the Cottage Owner on the

Stand. CHICAGO, Nov. 2 .- Charles J. Carlson, son of the owner of the Carlson cottage, was the first witness in the Cronin case this morning. He testified to the renting of the cottage March 20 to a stranger who called himself Frank Williams. Witness said the stranger subsequently brought the furniture, in the evening about 7:30 o'clock. He was accompanied by a man shorter than himself and Expressman Martensen. Williams came again on April 2 to pay the rent. In the description of the rooms the witness said the front rooms and bed-rooms were the only ones furnished. There was a washstand in the room in the rear of the front room. There was a carpet on the floor of the front room, and a washstand. The carpet was tacked down. In the bedroom was a bed, a rocking chair and another

chair, a wash-bowl and pitcher, and other things of that kind. Witness then identified a piece of carpet which was shown him as the same as the one he had seen on the parlor floor of the cottage. Martin Burke was also identified by this witness as Frank Williams, the man who hired the cottage. The witness then proceeded with his testimony, saying that after receiving the letter from Williams relinquishing the cottage, he entered it through a window on May 19. He described how he found the carpet off the floor which was covered in places with paint, looking as though it had been put on to cover up blood stains. He also found blood stains on the walls and furni-There were places on the ture. floor that were not covered by

paint where there were blood stains

still visible. During all the time for which

the rent was paid the cottage remained unoccupied. Kunze was pointed out to the witness by counsel for the state, but he could not identify the prisoner as any one whom he had ever seen before. The witness was subjected to a long cross examination, which did not seem to develop any bing new. The next witness was Johanna Carlson, the mother Mrs. Carlson testified that on the Sunday following, the 4th of May, when she first noticed snots or the steps and that both the steps and the walk showed that there had been much tramping up and down, and also that the footsteps showed that the persons who made them had been walking in sand. She thought Frank Williams and his sister had at last moved in and that the spots on the steps

state attorney to point out the man whom she knew as Frank Williams, the witness pointed to Burke. Her cross-examination then followed. The next witness was Expressman Martinson, who identified Burke as the man who hired him to haul the furniture and the trunk to Carlson cottage. The bloody trunk which contained the gody of Cronin was then brought into the court room and the witness said it was similar to the one which he took

were only something that had been broken

to the cottage. The court then adjourned until Monday morning. It was announced this afternoon that Senator Kennedy, the Wisconsin lawyer who has been one of the counsel for Burke, has withdrawn from the case. It was said he was dissatisfied with the position assigned

him in the case. Edward Spellman, of Peoria, district officer of the Clan-na-Gael, sent a telegram to Sheriff Matson to-day saying ne would arrive here, prepared to testify in the case on Monday morning.

Baker Returns. WINNIPEG, Nov. 2,-Assistant State Attorney Baker, of Chicago, who has been here for several days in connection with the Cronin case, securing additional evidence, returned to Chicago this morning. It is not unlikely that ex-prisoner Mills may go to Chicago next week to give evidence in regard to Burke's statements while in jail here.

A BOY'S DOOM. Ten Years For Killing His Brutal Step-Father.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Indignation is expressed at the verdict of the jury in Judge Baker's court this morning sentencing to ten years' imprisonment the seventeen-year-old lad, James Dolan, who killed his step-father while defending his mother against his brutal attacks.

The crime for which Dolan is to suffer was committed about four months ago. Dolan did not live at home with his mother, who was married a second time. His stepfather, whose name was McGann, would not allow the boy to enter the house, not even to see his mother. Dolan lived away from home a long time, but when the neighbors told him that McGann had beaten his mother, he decided to go to the house and see if the report was true. The boy found the family at supper, but he had no sooner stepped inside the door than McGann, it is said, raised a chair and threatened to brain both the boy and his mother. Dolan claims that in defense of his mother and himself he had to draw his revolver and shoot the en-

Lake Navigation Closing. CHICAGO, Nov. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The Great Northern steamship ine has given notice of an early close in navigation. After November 5 it will refuse to receive shipments to Boston and New

England points, And after November 9 it

raged man.

will refuse them to New York. The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity-Fair weather. For Nebraska and Dakota-Pair, colder,

northwesterly winds. For Iowa-Light rain or snow, colder, northwesterly winds.

THE TEUTON AND THE TURK.

Emperor William Receives a Cordial Greeting From the Ottoman.

ITS POLITICAL IMPORTANCE.

The Semi-Official Press Throw Off Reserve and Admit That the Object is to Strengthen the

Triple Alliance.

Not a Pleasant Trip.

[Copyright 1859 by New York Associated Press.] Berlin, Nov. 2 .- Bismarck to-day received a telegram from Emperor William at Yildiz Kiosk, saying he arrived at 11 o'clock. The official dispatches give a detailed ac count of the meeting between the Turkish fleet and the German ships Kaiser and Hohenzollern at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The passage through the straits was made under a continuous round of salutes from the forts. On entering the sea of Marmora Said Pasha, minister of foreign affairs; Edem Pasha, formerly grand vizier, and Herr von Radowitz, the German ambassador, left the sultan's yacht and were re-

ceived by the emperor on the Kaiser. The empress is again suffering from sea sickness. A large number of vessels, gayly decorated, followed the German s ships to! Dolmabaktohe palace, where the sultan, attended by his ministers and principal court officials, cordially greeted Emperor William. After partaking of refreshments the two monarchs drove to Yildiz palace in a carriage under escort of a squadron of cavalry.

The sultan exchanged a few phrases with each of the guests and then relapsed into absolute silence.

Herr von Radowitz, under instructions from Bismarck, will attend with Said Pasha the business interviews between the monarchs.

The semi-official press of Bertin no longer denies the political importance of the visit. The North German Gazette states that if the intentions of the emperor are realized the conference at Constantinople will create fresh guarantees of peace based upon the general principles of Bismarck's policy and will strengthen the dreibund and further assure the well being and prosperity of the Fatherland. The frankness of these admissions of the inspired organs is partly due to official advices from St. Petersburg that the czar has relapsed under pan-slavist influences; that the changes that were in progress to eliminate war advocates from the czar's counsel had been countermanded; that the German press has resumed its former nostile attitude, and everything is the same as . before the czar's meeting with Prince Bismarck.

Incidents attending the visit of the empress to the royal harem are awaited with interest. A gorgeous kaix propelled by ten earsmen will convey her to the entrance of the harem grounds. Seven recognized wives of the sultan, all mothers of princes. attended by odalisque suites, will receive the empress in the grand saloon. The visit will last three hours.

Count Kalnoky, who arrived at Friedrichsruhe to-day, before leaving Vienna had a long conversation with Prince Lobanoff, the Russian ambassador, through whom he earned that the czar had resumed his police of opposition to any form of settlement in Butgaria which excludes Russia's claim to the right to select the head of the government. Prince Lobanoff's communication amounted to a veto from the czar of Count Kalnoky's project for the recognition of Prince Ferdinand as the ruler of Bulgaria and implied also the rejection of Bismarck's scheme. In official circles the conviction prevails that the chancellor will henceforth abandon all efforts to conciliate the czar. Apart from political matters concerning the driebund, Count Kalnoky's mission relates to the formation of a customs union between the German and Austro-Hungarian empires. The marriage of Prince Ferdinand and Princess Louise, of Orleans, the daughter of the Due d'Alencon, depends upon the result

of the Friedrichsruhe conference. The new socialist bill will not receive the support of the majority of the reichstag un-

less subjected to modifications. The dynamite depot at Friedrichshutte, near Beuthen, Silesia, exploded to-day. Twenty persons were killed and injured.

The Women's Missionary Society. Indianapolis, Nov. 2 .- To-day's session of the Women's Home Missionary society was taken up in committee reports of the bureau for Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and for the Mormons. The reports were carefully drawn up and were full of detail regarding the work in these departments of the society's labor. The needs of each home were stated and urgent appeals made for further aid.

The Supposed Benders Oswego, Kan., Nov. 2 .- Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Davis, arrested on suspicion of being the Benger women, have not yet been identified.

An old man named Story thought he recognized them as belonging to the Bender tribe. Five others, however, who have been well acquainted with the Benders could see no resemblance. Further examinations have been postponed until November 18.

Post Sues a Newspaper. CHICAGO, Nov. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Alfred Post, of the freight claim bureau fame, began a libel suit in the circuit court to-day against the evening Journal on account of several articles which the paper has published concerning him and his questionable affairs. Post asks for

\$50,000 damages.

Tue Nava a Rioters. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2 .- In the United States district court this morning, counsel for Henry Jones, who is charged with being the ringleader of the Navassa island rioters, obtained a writ of habeas corpus returnable next Wednesday. This action is taken to test the constitutionality of the law which gives the United States authority over Navassa island.

Forty Years For Murder. CHICAGO, Nov. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-- At Ottawa to-day a verdict was rendered in the circuit court before Judge Blanchard sentencing Joseph Kota to the penitentiary for forty years for the murder of Geo. Bartkiewitz at LaSalle, on the evening of May 12.

Chicago's New Stock Exchange. CHICAGO, Nov. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The Chicago stock exchange moved into its new home at 167 Dearborn street at 1 o'clock to-day. The event was celebrated by the members and their friends, who sat down to an elegant lunch served in the Exchange hall after President Henrotin, in a few well chosen remarks, had welcomed the guests and his brother brokers to the

ANGERED THE CREROKEES. They Regard Nobie's Order as a Bull-

o dozing Scheme.
Sr. Louis, Nov. 2.—The latest advices from the Cherokee nation are that the recent order of Secretary Noble in regard to the Cherokee affairs, which was rescinded at Tablequah last evening, has had just the opposite effect the commissioners expected it would have.

The Indians who favored selling the outlet before are now obstinate. They say the government has adopted buildozing tactics and they will not yield an meh. Chief Mayes is reported as saving:

"The order is no surprise to us. We understand it was designed to coerce us into selling. The government cannot bulldoze us

in this manner." He denied he was in favor of selling the strip. He reiterated his former opinion that it would require a change in the constitution before any land could be soid.

Ex-Chief Busyhead and other leaders favored taking issue with the government as to fee simple ownership of the outlet. The cattlemen of the surip will be present at the opening council next Monday and will

CHICAGO ELEVATORS SOLD. The English System Captures the

attempt to influence the Indians.

Munger-Wheeler System. CHICAGO, Nov. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-It is announced here and generally accepted as correct that the grain elevators in this city belonging to Munger, Wheeler & Co, have been sold for \$2,500,000 to the same English system that has been purchasing flour mills in Minneapolis and elevators throughout the northwest. The Munger-Wheeler system of elevators is the largest in the city, having a capacity of 6,500,000 bushels, the Armour & Dole houses standing next in rank with a capacity of 6,350,000 bushels. None of the other systems approach this in magnitude, as the capacity ranged from 175,000 to 200,000 bush-

cls. The trade has been closed and the money will be paid over to the sellers early next week. The sellers are Hiram Wheeler, A. A. Munger, George Henry Wheeler, Charles Wheeler and James R. McKay, The price paid was based on the business of the past eight years, and while no authoritative statement can be made at this moment, it is nearly certain that the annual income shows S per cent on the \$2,250,000 to be paid. The property bought consists of eight houses along the river and near the Northwestern railway. They are the Galena, Airline, Northwestern, Fuiton City, Union, Iowa, St.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Governor Moore's Annual Report Shows Great Gains.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 .- Governor Moore, of Washington territory, in his annual report says the closing year in territorial existence has been one of prosperity. The property valuation shows a gain of nearly 50

Washington, says the governor, has had an undue share of the great disasters happening this year, in that the business por tions of four cities, Seattle, Vancouver, Ellensburg and Spokane Falls, burned, involving a loss of not less than \$16,000,000. The report shows an extraordinary in-

crease in the amount of taxable property, rising from \$61,512,679 in 1887, to \$124,795,449 The great staple of eastern Washington

is wheat. The volcanic soil of that region, the governor says, is particularly adapted to the growth of all cereals. hee average yield being twenty five and five-tenths bushels per acre, which he says is perhaps greater than that of any other grain growing district in the United States. Stock raising, though still a profitable industry, is relatively diminishing in importance. Lumber, it is stated, was the first industry developed in Washington territory and it is still the most important.

The schools, the governor says, have long been a source of pride to its citizens, and liberal provisions have always been made for their support.

The salmon pack for the year aggregated 205,000 cases.

THE KEY WEST STRIKE. The Treasurer of the Cigarmakers I xpelled From the Island.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 2 .- A correspondent at Key West says the treasurer of the Cigarmakers' union was expelled from the island by the board of trade because they claimed he was promoting discord. The militia and police are under arms and considerable excitement prevails. A large number of Cubans were taken away on a Spanish gunboat and passenger steamer Mond ay. Arbitration seems to be out of the question American cigarmakers, exclusive of the Cuban-Americans, number about seven thousand.

Some of the manufacturers claim that the the trouble is supported by Havana manufacturers and connived by the Cuban government. Business is pretty well paralyzed.

Killed By Prisoners.

FLORENCE, Aviz., Nov. 2.—Sheriff Rey nolds, W. A. Holmes and Eugene Middleton, of Globe, while taking eight Apache Indians and one Mexican to Yuma penitentiary this morning were killed by their prisoners, four miles from Riverside.

One of the prisoners suddenly grabbed pistol from Holmes and shot him. The Indians then robbed the killed, took their arms and ammunition and started south. The Mexican convict was captured later. Eugene Middleton, the owner of the stage line, was driving at the time and was shot twice. He walked back to Riverside to give the alarm. At last accounts he was nearly dead. A posse has gone in pursuit of the fugitives.

Several Earthquake Shocks. St. Louis, Nov. 2 .- A very perceptible shock of earthquake of two seconds' dura-

tion was felt in this city at 1:53 this morn-

ing. It had sufficient force to shake tall buildings and frighten the minates of many. Carno, ill., Nov. 2 .- A heavy shock of earthquake, accompanied by a low report, was feit here at 1:50 this morning. It was about a minute in duration. No damage reported in this vicinity.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 .- A Jacksonviile, Ill. special says that at 1:50 this morning that city was visited by an earthquage which lasted several seconds. No damage was done, although the houses were shaken and windows ratt led.

Wates in Egypt.

Paris, Nov. 2 .- The Solcilel says the Prince of Wales has been received in Egypt as a veritable sovereign. His visit, the paper says, is intended to increase England's prestige on the Nile and reaffirm her right of protectorate over Egypt. France can not afford to ignore the importance of the visit.

More Louisiana Bonds. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1 .- Another overissue of state bonds is said to have been discovered amounting to about \$400,000.

ANOTHER BIG RAILROAD DEAL

Designed to Checkmate the Union Pacific-Northwestern Scheme.

THE ROCK ISLAND'S LATEST MOVE

Seeking a Consolidation With the Southern Pacific Via Its Central Pacific Branch - That

Traffic Agreement.

The Rock Island's Scheme.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |- The mysterious movements of Rock Island officials, and the present visit of President Cable to New York, are finally explained. The report only lacks confirmation by President Caple to prove that arrangements are almost completed by which the Southern Pacific, via its Central Pacific branch, will form a consolidation with the Rock Island to compete with the Union Pa-

cific-Northwestern deal. The facts leaked out to-day to your correspondent through an admission by a reporter that President Cable had induced him to write the fake consolidation of the Rock Island and Union Pacific, and which was but one of a series of seven published lately. All the facts obtainable in the new deal are as follows:

The Rock Island runs from Chicago to Pueblo, from which point it runs trains to Denver over leased lines. The Colorado Midland has connections at Pueblo with the Rock Island, and runs 234 miles west over the mountains in an almost air line toward Ogden. The Colorado Midland was built and is now owned by Chicago people. President Cable, of the Rock Island; President H. H. Porter, of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; John Dekiven, a prominent capitalist, and closely connected with Senator Farwell in business, and Hageman, of the United States Rolling Stock company, own a controlling interest in the Colorado Midland. This line lacks but seventy miles of a connection with the Denver & Rio Grande Western, which connects with the Central Pacific branch of the Southern Pacific at Ogden. By the completion of this gap the consolidation will extend from San Francisco to Chicago, and would be able to completely knock out the Union Pacific-Northwestern consolidation, as these lines depend on the Central Pacific for a San

Francisco connection. Of course the Central Pacific will then favor the Rock Island-Colorado Midland line, if it did not entirely exclude the Union Pacific from a share of the through traffic.

General Manager St. John, of the Rock Island, professed complete ignorance of the prospective deal when questioned about it. He commented favorably on the possibility of the deal, however, and in an unguarded moment of enthusiasm exclaimed: "It will be the scenic route of America."

It was further learned that the Colorado Midland was rapidly laying rails to connect with the Denyer and Rio Grande Western. in view of the fact that the Colorado Midland is practically controlled by President Cable, it is not difficult to see that the Rock Island will at least soon be in direct connection with Ogden and Salt Lake City. The only hypothetical part of the story is that a consolidation will then be formed with the Central Pacific. Of this point, confirm vouched for as certain, comes to-day from

In Print at Last.

New York, Nov. 2 .- The agreement between the Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern railroads, signed by Presidents Adams and Hughitt October 18, has been put in print at last. It provides that a oint through line for passengers and freight shall be established between all stations on their respective lines, and that the point through which the same shall pass shall be Council Bluffs. It is to be advertised and known as the Chicago, Union Pacific &

Northwestern line. A joint through passenger service is to be undertaken as soon as either party gives notice of its readiness to establish the service, and each party to be furnished its proper proportion of equipment. The Northwestern is to make rates on all joint business west-bound, and the Union Pacific is to make east-bound rates, but the rates are not to be reduced unless such action is found necessary in order to meet the competition of other

All questions arising out of the operation of this contract are to be settled by an arbitration committee made up of the two presidents, one director from each of the two boards, and a fifth person to be selected by

the directors. At points competitive between the Union Pacific and Northwestern lines, the traffic is to be divided as nearly as possible in proportion to the earnings. Any changes that may be made in the division of rates, either by agreement or by arbitration are to continue in force for six months from the time

the change is made. The agreement took effect yesterday and is to continue for ten years. Similar contracts are being made between the Omaha & Republican Valley, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and the Union Pacific, the connectmg point to be Sioux City, and the joint lines to be known as the Lake Superior, St. Paul & Union Pacific line.

Walker's Views of the New Deal. CHICAGO, Nov. 2 .- | Special Telegram to THE BES. |- Chairman Walker, of the Inter-State Commerce Railway association, returned to-day from the east. He did not care to talk freely of the effect on the association of the Union Pacific-Northwestern consolidation, except to say that he positively knew of no reason why it should result in breaking up the association. No road had served the association with an intention of withdrawing, nor did he apprehend any such notice. He did not believe the Rock Island would ignore the association, especially so as no word had been received from that road. He thoroughly believed that the present association would exist. The agreement might be changed somewhat, but if so the change would undoubtedly be for the better.

Went Insane in the Pen. CHICAGO, Nov. 2,-[Special Telegram to

THE BEE]-James W. Smith, who created sensation in Judge McConnell's court last July by trying to stab himself because he was found guilty of assault on his eightyear-old adopted daughter, has become insane, and is now in the Kankakee asylum. Smith declared in court that he was innocent, and was the victim of a conspiracy to get rid of him by sending him to the penitentiary. Judge McConnell personally investigated the matter while Smith was lying in the hospital, the effects of his attempt to commit suicide, but found no grounds on which to set the verdict aside or order a new trial. Smith was therefore sent down to the peultentiary on a nine years' sentence, and his mental and physical strain was so great that he went insine soon after his ar-rivar there. His case is hopeless.